SHKVIRIN, I. A.

Subject	: USSR/Electricity	AID P - 1161
Card 1/1	Pub. 29 - 14/31	
Author	: Shkvirin, I. A., Eng.	
Title	: Arresting device of idle running of machine-tools with friction coupling	
Periodical	: Energetik, 11, 22-23, N 1954	

Abstract : The author briefly describes the E-1 type arrester designed by "Dneproenergo" and applied to metal cutting machine tools. Four drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SHKVIRIN, I.A., inzhener.

Remote control of a pumping station. Prom. energ. 11 no.10:10-11
O '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy molot."
(Pumping stations) (Remote control)

L 45211-6/   EWP(k)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6026292 (N) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0012/66/000/003/0225/0234

AUTHOR: Jakes, D. --Yakesh, D. ; Becvar, J. -- Bechvarzh, I. ; Skvor, F. --
Shkvor, F.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez near
Prague (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved)

TITLE: Sintering of UO_2 ceramics. Part 4. Sintering in the presence of some
activators

SOURCE: Silikaty, no. 3, 1966, 225-234

TOPIC TAGS: uranium dioxide, sintering, ceramics

ABSTRACT: Oxides of aluminum, calcium, yttrium, molybdenum, and vanadium
were studied as activators of uranium dioxide sintering. Uranium dioxide of
medium activity (8—9 m^2/g) was activated by vanadium, yttrium, and aluminum.
Calcium oxide showed no measurable effect and molybdenum affected the process
unfavorably. The compactability of UO_2 was affected as well. The microsections
of sintered pellets showed an adverse effect of molybdenum and of $\sim$ 1.5 per
cent Y_2O_3. Molybdenum oxide was reduced to metal and vanadium pentoxide to

Card 1/2

L 45211-66

ACC NR: AP6026292

VO during the preparation process. Yttrium and calcium oxides influenced the shape of the sintering curve in the Taman temperature range. The use of the coprecipitation techniques gave satisfactory results. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables. [Authors' abstract]　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[KS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ SOV REF: 002/ OTH REF: 020/

hs

Card 2/2

SHKVORETS, Yu.F.; MAYBORODA, I.S.

Hydraulically powered moveable supports. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.7:
52-53 Jl '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Mine timbering--Hydraulic drive)

SHKVOROV, V.A.; KOVALEVA, K.V.

Proterozoic radioactive conglomerates. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3:68-78 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Radioactive prospecting) (Conglomerate—Analysis)

DAL', V.I.; SHKVYRYA, A.G.

Stability of the stationary phases in the analysis of aromatic
hydrocarbons. Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1214-1215 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.

SHKVYRSKIY, N.A., inzh.; YAROVOY, S.V., inzh.

Mechanize the transport of timber to the faces of steeply dipping seams. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:31-32 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dongiprouglemash.
                         (Mine haulage)
                         (Mine timbering)

Oxidation of aliphatic amines. VII. Behavior of 1-diethylamino-4-aminopentane with oxidizing agents. V. S. Smirnov and E. A. Shcylaruk (Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 331-3(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 6894h.—Oxidation of 10 g. Et$_2$N(CH$_2$)$_3$CHMeNH$_2$ with 50 ml. 30% H$_2$O$_2$ for 64 hrs. on a steam bath gave EtOH, AcOH, CH$_2$O, hydroxamic acids (qual. test), NH$_3$, and (CH$_3$CO$_2$H)$_2$. Similar reaction with 18 g. KMnO$_4$ in 40 ml. H$_2$O gave the same products as did oxidation with CrO$_3$. VIII. Behavior of butylamine and dibutylamine with oxidizing agents. *Ibid.* 334-7.—Heating 10 g. BuNH$_2$ with 50 ml. 30% H$_2$O$_2$ 48 hrs. on a steam bath gave 2.82 g. PrCO$_2$H, the corresponding hydroxamic acid (color test with FeCl$_3$ and CuSO$_4$), and NH$_3$. KMnO$_4$ or CrO$_3$ gave similar results. The same products resulted from identical oxidations of Bu$_2$NH.   G. M. Kosolapoff

SHKYUROV, N. P. and TRIFEL, M. S.

"Quick Installation of Electric Drilling Equipment," Baku, 1949

XXX

KRAVCHIK, E.D., inzh.; SILAS, A.A., inst.

Asynchronous motors sizes 16-11 with power ratings from 100 to 400 kw. and cast aluminum rotor winding. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.5:13-16 My'64.   (MIRA 17:8)

SHLAFER, D. I.

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, P. K. (Head of Technical Department), and
Shlafer, D. I. (Designer).   130-5-13/22

TITLE: Mechanization of scale removal. (Mekhanizatsiya
uborki okaliny).

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.5, p.29 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The removal of scale from under the mill stands at
the Gur'yevskiy works has only recently been mechan-
ized. The scale is washed by the roll-cooling water
along a concrete upper channel and then along a metal
trough to a bucket-elevator pit. The scale settles
and is transferred by the elevator (2 kW motor) into
crane-handled containers. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gur'ev metallurgical works. (Gur'evskiy Metallurgi-
cheskii Zavod).

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

LEYCHIK, V.Ya., inzh.; PROKOPENKO, N.F.; SHLAFER, I.M.

Equipping standard batchers with pneumatic pickups. Mekh.i
avtom.proizv. 15 no.8:43-45 Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
                    (Pneumatic control)

SHLAFIT, M., inzhener.

Interferences in radio reception. Grazhd.av. 12 no.6:23-26 Je '55.

(MLRA 9:5)

(Radio--Interference)

SHLAFSHTEYN, R.

Work experience of loaders at the Gorkiy granary of the All-Union Office for Storage and Distribution of Grain. Muk.-elev. prom. 20 no.2:25 F '54.   (MLRA 7:7)

1. Moskovskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Zagotzerno.
    (Grain--Storage)

SHLAI'SHTEYN, R.

At the Sampur elevator. Muk.-elev.prom.21 no.9:30 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Moskovskaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Zagotzerno
(Sampur--Grain elevators)

SHLAIN, G. B.

1469. **Purification of glass sands by flotation-attrition.**—G. B. SHLAIN, V. A. MERYTINA, YA. V. TIMOSHKOV and R. YA. MON ESS (*Sisk. Keram.*, 7, No. 10, 6, 1950). Some more details are given on the Russian flotation-attrition method (see *Abstr.* 1167, 1950). The process includes 3 simultaneous operations: flotation, removal of the Fe hydroxide film and washing. The most suitable reagents are: raw sulphate soap (alkalis recalculated as Na_2O, 8·4%; acids, 79·7% including 32·62% fatty acids, 33·53% resin acids, 6·1% oxyacids, and 6–10% unsaponifiable acids), 1·02% substances insoluble in ether and 1·6% of mechanical admixtures. 1 kg. of this soap is needed for 1 t. of sand, and calcined soda in the quantity of 3 kg/t. The proportion of the solid and liquid in the slurry is 1 : 1·5, the temp. of the water $\geq 18-20°$ C. and pH 7·0–7·2. The duration of the process varies from 15 to 60 min., depending on the flow-sheet. The reduction of Fe oxides was: for an initial content of 0·03–0·05%, 39% (varying from 28 to 50%), for 0·05–0·2%, 62% (33–78%), for 0·2–0·57%, 61% (40–90%). The bulk of the sand purified contains 0·03–0·05% of Fe oxides. It was found that the effectiveness of the method was different with different glass sands, the lowest limit of Fe oxide reduction being reached with the sands that had a considerable content of felspars (only 20–40% on the initial content). The impurities in sands containing Fe oxides are classified as clay admixtures, heavy minerals, Fe hydroxide films, light minerals (felspar, biotite, glauconite, etc.), and inclusions in the quartz grains. The method described removes only the first 3 (clay, films and heavy minerals). In the clay impurities there is 0–65% of the total content of Fe oxides (an average of 29%) for 20 Russian deposits investigated), in the heavy minerals 0–50% (average 14%), in the films 0·53% (average 22%), in light silicates and inclusions inside the quartz grain 9–51% (average 35%). The highest content of irremovable light silicate admixtures is found in those sands with a high Al_2O_3 content. Glass sands are further classified

SMIRNOV, Ye.I., inzh.; SHLAIN, I.B., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Averaging bloedite at the Krasnousol'skiy plant. Trudy VNIIStekla
no.37:27-31 '57.   (MIRA 11:1)
                (Krasnousol'skiy--Glass manufacture)
                        (Bloedite)

SHLAIN, I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Some problems in organizing and intensifying technological processes in producing rock products. Stroi. mat. 4 no.11:5-8 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Quarries and quarrying) (Building materials)

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, M. R., Shlain, I. B.   SOV/ 72-58-7-7/19

TITLE: On the Unification of the Standards for Types of Glass Sand (Ob
                unifikatsii norm na stekol'nyye peski)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 25 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, there are no generally adapted standards in the
                Soviet Union regulating the iron content and the content of
                other dying oxides in glass for construction and technical pur-
                poses, as well as in sand from which this glass is produced. A
                project of these standards worked out by a special commission
                at the Division of Technical Sciences of the AS USSR in 1937,
                must now considered obsolete. In order to improve the quality
                of the glass and to increase its transparency, the introduction
                of certain directions concerning the used types of glass is re-
                quired. Since the natural types of glass of the major part of
                the deposits do not guarantee the production of high-quality
                glass, the glass-works since 1948, have passed successively over
                to the use of enriched types of glass. The methods of enrichment
                of the types of sand developed by the Glass Institute make it
                possible to reduce the iron oxide content to from o,o1 - o,o5%.
Card 1/2   According to the standards for the projection of glass works

On the Unification of the Standards for Types of Glass   SOV/72-58-1-1/19
Sand

        confirmed by the MPSM USSR in 1952, the Fe_2O_3 content of window

glass was fixed with o,1% and that of technical glass with o,o5%.
The best works for technical glass ("Avtosteklo" and "Proletariy")
manufacture glass with an Fe_2O_3 content of from o,o6 to o,o8%;

they consequently use types of sand with an Fe_2O_3 content of from

o,o2 to o,o3%. Data on the Fe_2O_3 content in glass of a series of

works are shown (Table 1). Standards for the iron oxide content
in sand fixed in some foreign countries are shown (Table 2). Data
on the iron oxide content in the types of sand of the individual
collecting localities after their enrichment are given (Table 3).
It would thus be possible to readapt these types of sand in 7o%
of all glass works. The authors propose, for the manufacture of
glass for building and technical purposes, to regulate only the
iron oxide content, viz. o,o3% for types of sand of 1st order and
o,o5% for the second order. There are 3 tables.

1. Glass—Standards   2. Glass—Production   3. Sand—Applications
4. Glass—Quality control

Card 2/2

SOV/2-58-8-2/17

AUTHORS: Kerbitskaya, N. V., Orlova, M. I., Zasurova, V. N.,
            Smirnov, Ye. I., Shlain, I. B.

TITLE: **Industrial Experiment in Replacing Sodiumsulphate by Astrachanite**
            in the Melting of Glass (Promyshlennyy opyt zameny sul'fata
            natriya astrakhanitom pri varke stekla)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 3 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibilities of using astrachanite in the melting of
            glass were investigated at the Institute of Glass (Institut
            stekla) by S. Ya. Raf in 1940 - 1953, as well as at the
            Belorussian Polytechnical Institute (Belorusskiy politekhni-
            cheskiy institut) by A. A. Gezburg in 1941. Besides, the
            All-Union Institute of Halurgy (Vsesoyuznyy institut galur-
            gii) carried out investigations on the working up of astra-
            chanite from 1947 to 1954. The great attention which was
            attracted by this mineral may be explained by the fact that
            huge deposits may be found in the area of the Aral and Caspian
            Seas(Aral'skoye i Kaspiyskoye morya), the lower Volga

Card 1/5   (Nizhnyaya Volga) and at a number of other places. The fol-

Industrial Experiment in Replacing Sodiumsulphate by Astrachanite in the Melting of Glass

lowing formula holds for the composition of astrachanite: $A = 278x/(100 + B)$, where x denotes the percentage of $MgSO_4$ and B the percentage of H_2O. Earlier papers showed that astrachanite may be used only after its homogeneity had been improved (Ref 1). At the end of 1954 a working team of the Institute of Glass together with the collective of the Krasnousol'sk glass factory carried out a continuous experiment of glass melting in a tank furnace with astrachanite. More than 400 t of this mineral were used. Its chemical composition and the sample taking are given and described. Its working up was carried out according to scheme (Fig), and this process is then described in detail. By the introduction of astrachanite into the charge the properties of glass melting are not changed. The comparative data concerning work may be seen from Table 2. I. G. Druzhinin (Ref 2) showed in his paper that astrachanite melts at a temperature of 670°.
Conclusions:
1) Astrachanite may be used to replace sodiumsulfate.
2) This increases a little the costs of the charge.
3) To use this material successfully a respective preparation must be organized at its place of finding.

Card 2/3

New Tasks and a New Orientation of Our Periodical   SOV/72-58-8-1/17

glass and ceramics. Finally it is stated that the reorganization
and improvement of the periodical cannot be solved by the editors
alone. It needs the active participation of collaborators in the
glass and ceramic industry.

1. Glass industry--USSR   2. Ceramic materials--USSR   3. Periodicals

Card 3/3

15(6)
AUTHORS: Shlain, I. B., Smirnov, Ye. I.   SOV/72-59-4-7/21

TITLE: On the Estimation of the Heterogeneity of Raw Material
               (Ob otsenke neodnorodnosti syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 25 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heterogeneity of raw materials is characterized by
               various index numbers. In some glass works the tolerated
               deviations are used for this purpose. Furthermore, the
               authors of this article mention the computation formulae
               by N. Ye. Pestov for fertilizers (Ref 2), by V. V. Kafarov
               for liquid mixtures (Ref 3), by A. A. Lapshin for victuals.
               A. M. Lastovtsev, N. V. Baryshev, K. L. Pozharitskiy (Ref 4)
               assume the mean square deviation of all samples which may
               be calculated from a given formula or the per cent deviation
               or the variation coefficient for the degree of heterogeneity.
               In a table the computation indices according to all these
               formulae are given with the method of the mean square
               deviation and of the variation coefficient being regarded
Card 1/2   as the most suited ones. In order to determine that the

Cn the Estimation of the Heterogeneity of Raw Material   SOV/72-59-4-7/21

theoretically computed deviations correspond to the
practical ones a histogram is mentioned which characterizes
the distribution of the SiO_2 content in sand used in the

Bytosh' Glass Work. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 5
Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GOSIN, Naum Yakovlevich; SHLAIN, I.B., kand. tekhn. nauk,
       retsenzent; KIT, I.K., red. izd-va; DIDKOVSKIY, D.Z.,
       otv. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; LOMILINA, L.N.,
       tekhn. red.

       [Technology of obtaining clay for structural ceramics]
       Tekhnologiia dobychi glin dlia stroitel'noi keramiki. Mo-
       skva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 98 p.   (MIRA 16:7)
          (Clay)   (Ceramic industries)

SHLAIN, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Specialization of production and planning in enterprises of the rock, sand, and gravel industry. Stroi.mat. 7 no.8:23-26 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Stone, Crushed)   (Sand and gravel industry)

SHLAIN, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MYZDRIKCV, Yu.A., inzh.; AVERCHENKOV, A.P., inzh.

Improving drilling and blasting operations at quarries. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.7:17-34 '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
(Quarries and quarrying)

SHLAIN, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles for the design of technological processes of
producing crushed stone from rock which is nonhomogeneous as
to strength. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12:9-12 D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
(Stone, Crushed)

SHLAIN, I.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Studying the additive properties of sedimentary heterogenous rock
for the calculation of flow diagrams for their processing. Sbor.
trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.8:45-51 '63   (MIRA 18:1)

AVERCHENKOV, A.P.; BUYANOV, Yu.D.; GILEVICH, G.P.; RODIN, R.A.;
        SHLAIN, I.B.

        [Quarrying and processing crushed stone] Dobycha i pere-
        rabotka kamnia na shcheben'. [By] A.P.Averchenkov i dr.
        Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964.   219 p.   (MIRA 17:12)

STEPIN, I.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUYAKOV, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FIBIG, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PIKLEVICH, M.B., kand. tekhn.
nauk; RODIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Extensive introduction of the results of scientific research
offers great possibilities to enterprises. Strol. mat. 10
no.9:18-20 S '64   (MIRA 18:2)

SHLAIN, L. B.   Cand Geolog-Mineral Sci

Dissertation: "Hypergenic Antimony Minerals of Deposits in Central Asia."

29 June 49

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mineral Raw Materials

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
      Sum 71

SELENEV, V. D., KRUTYAKOVA, A. V., STRELKOVA, A. I., GRIGOR'YEVA, M. Z., KUZNETSOV, A. M., SHLAKHO, A. V., TRUFANOVA, A. M.

Meat Industry and Trade

Stakhanovite innovators speak of their work. Mias. ind. SSSR No. 2, 1952.

9.   Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1953, Uncl.

29654
S/169/61/000/005/006/049
A005/A130

3,5110 (1114)

AUTHOR: Shlakhov, V.I.

TITLE: Some results of actinometric research

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 6, abstract 5
            B 54. (V sb.: Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsiya. 9. Leningrad,
            Morsk. transport, 1960, 63-67)

TEXT: The author reports on the results of a preliminary processing
of the actinometric observations carried out in 1957 by the Soviet ant-
arctic expedition. All radiation balance components increase very smooth-
ly with altitude with a radiation flux gradient of 0.0004 cal/cm^2 min per
100 m, which is explained by high transmittance of the atmosphere. The
scattering indicatrix differs little from the Rayleigh indicatrix. Total
radiation increases monotonously with altitude while reflected and scatter-
ed radiation decreases monotonously. The inflow of heat owing to ab-
sorption of solar radiation in the atmosphere may be as high as 0.18°C

Card 1/2

29654
S/169/61/000/005/006/049
A005/A130

Some results of actinometric research

per hour. The albedo of dry dense snow consisting of fine crystals at-
tains 92%, for larger crystals it attains 80-85%. The albedo of thawing
snow decreases to 75-77%.

V. Markin

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/61/000/005/007/049
A005/A130

3.5110

AUTHOR: Shlakhov, V.I.

TITLE: A method for measuring radiation balance from an aircraft

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 30, abstract 5
            B 285. (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1960, no.21,
            31-33)

TEXT: Aircraft measurements of radiation balance were performed by
means of a thermoelectric balance-meter with a polyethylene filter. The
balance-meter was mounted ahead of the aircraft fuselage on a support with
an attachment for horizontal stabilization of the device. Readings were
taken with a galvanometer mounted in a Cardan joint. Additional equipment
consisted of two meteorographs, a strut thermometer and aeronautical de-
vices. The radiation balance of the atmosphere was measured on clear
nights over the shore ice belt in the region of Mirnyy settlement (Ant-
arctic) at levels of 0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 3 and 4 km during ascending and des-
cending flights. The measurement results of three flights are presented

Card 1/2

A method for measuring radiation balance ...

S/169/61/000/005/007/049
A005/A130

as curves of radiation balance versus altitude. Observations during layer-cumulus cloudiness (third flight) made it possible to estimate the radiation cooling of the air and of layer-cumulus clcuds.

V. Golikov

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

Shlakhova, G.V.

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 37 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shlakhova, G.V.

TITLE: The Technical and Economic Grounds for Changing the Rotating Part
              of the Turbine which Determines the Energy Characteristic
              (Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoye obosnovaniye izmeneniya protochnoy chasti
              turbiny, opredelyayushchey energeticheskuyu kharakteristiku)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on author's dissertation for the degree of
              Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Leningrad Polytech-
              nical Institute (Leningr. politekhn. in-t), Leningrad, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: The Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (Leningr. politekhn. in-t)

Card 1/1

SHLAKHTER, M.; TELEGIN, V., inzh..

Electric installation work in housing construction. Zhil. stroi.
no.9:23-25 '62.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya No.1
Gosudarstvennogo kavkazskogo tresta po elektroremontazhnym
rabotam (for Shlakhter).
                    (Volgograd—Electric wiring, Interior)

SHLAKHTER, M.O., inzh.; SIMONOV, D.M., inzh.

Installing heavy busbars in aluminum electrolysis shops. Mont.
i spets.rab.v stroi. 24 no.11:10-12 N '62.   (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kavkazskiy trest po elektromontazhnym
rabotam No.1.
  (Bus conductors (Electricity))   (Aluminum plants)

SHLAKHTIRA, K.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SV 2650

Leningrad. Universitet

Mekhanika (Mechanics) [Leningrad] 1960. 294 p. (Seriya izdaniya sbornik, no. 290, Uchenyye zapiski Leningradskogo universiteta, Vyp. 35) Errata slip inserted. 1,725 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: B. B. Polyakhov, Professor; Ed.: T. I. Kingfan; Tech. Ed: N. G. Shatova.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers of NII's (scientific research institutes) and design offices and also for students of advanced course) in related fields.

COVERAGE: The collection consists of original investigations in the field of modern mechanics including general mechanics, theory of elasticity, and hydro- and aerodynamics. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany all articles except one.

SMIRNOV, Nikolay Semenovich; SHLAMENKO, Tat'yana Fedorovna; FLORINSKIY, I.I.,
        red. izd-va; BRUSINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

    [Kohtla-Järve] Kokhtla-IArve; Red. kollegiia: P.V. Abrosimov i.dr.
    Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam,
    1958. 23 p.   (MIRA 11:7)

    1. Soyuz arkhitktorov SSSR.
                        (Kohtla-Järve—Description)

AUTHORS: Zhukauskas, Makaryavichus, Indryunas, Shlanchauskas [Žukauskas,
             A. , Makarevičius, V. , Indriūnas, A. , Šlančiauskas, A.]

TITLE: The Heat Transmission of ''Corridor''-type Tube Banks to a Trans-
             verse Fluid Flow (Teplootdacha koridornogo puchka trub v
             poperechnom potoke zhidkosti) in Lithuanian

ABSTRACT: Methods are set forth and results are submitted for an experi-
             mental investigation of the heat transmission of a ten-row
             ''corridor''-type tube bank with S/d=2 to a transverse flow of air
             and water. The investigations, which were performed for various
             directions of the heat flux and temperature gradient, comprised
             a Reynolds-number interval from 3×10^3 to 2×10^5. It is estab-
             lished that the dependence of the heat transmission on the direc-
             tion of the heat flux and the temperature gradient can be accounted
             for by the ratio P_j/P_w to the 0. 25 power. It is determined that
             beginning with the third or fourth row the heat rejection does not
Card 1/2   vary and that it exceeds the heat rejection of the first row by

SOV/124-58-11-12727

The Heat Transmission of "Corridor"-type Tube Banks (cont.)

30-40%.   The heat rejection of the first row equals that of a single tube.   Formulas are obtained for the calculation of the heat transmission of tubes in a "corridor"-type bank to a transverse fluid flow.

Authors' résumé

Card 2/2 ·

SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A.A. [Slanciauskas,A.]; ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A [Zukauskas,A.]

Investigation of heat emission of the chessboard clusters of smooth
pipes in transverse flow of various liquids. Liet ak darbai B no.3:
141-153 '60.   (EEAI 10:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
   (Fluids)

SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A.A. [Slanciauskas,A.]; ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A. [Zukauskas, A.]

Resistance and effectiveness of heat emission of plane-pipe culsters in a transverse liquid flow. Liet ak darbai B no.3:165-171 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR.
(Fluids)

JARONIS, E.; SLANCIAUSKAS, A.; ZUKAUSKAS, A.

Intensification of heat emission of a pipe by supersonic in the
case of natural convection. Liet ak darbai B no.3:173-178 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademijos Energetikos ir elektrotechnikos
institutas
(Heat)

ZUKAUSKAS, A.; SLANCIAUSKAS, A.; JARONIS, E.

The effect of supersonics on heat emission in the cases of compulsory
convection. Liet ak darbai B no.3:179-182 '60.   (EEAI 10:3)
         (Heat)

SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A, A., ZHUKAUSKAS, A. A., and MAKARYAVICHUS, V. I.

"On Heat Transfer of a Bundle of Smooth Tubes in a Cross Flow of a Liquid.:

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

87759

26.2181

AUTHORS: Zhukauskas, A.A., Corresponding Member, AS Latvian SSR;
Shlanchyauskas, A.A., Engineer.

TITLE: The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles in
Honeycomb Arrangement in a Cross-flow of Liquid

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No.2, pp. 72-75

TEXT: The object of the present work was to study how the
heat exchange of tube bundles is affected by the tube arrangement,
the properties of the fluids, the temperature conditions and the
rate of flow, using a single method of measurement. Hydraulic
resistance was also measured. The tests were made on two identical
hydrodynamic circuits; water and air circulated in one, and
transformer oil in the other. The operative section of the
equipment consisted of a duct of 150 x 150 mm section to which
liquid was delivered in a smooth flow. Bundles of smooth tubes
19 mm in diameter were tested, the number of rows in the bundles
ranging from 5 to 28. Heat transfer tests were made by the method
of local modelling. Electrical and water calorimetric tubes were
used so that both heating and cooling could be studied. The

Card 1/4

87759

S/096/61/000/002/012/014
E194/E155

The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles in Honeycomb
Arrangement in a Cross-flow of Liquid

instrumentation is described. The results were worked out by a
formula of the form

$$Nu = c\ Re^m\ Pr^n\ .$$

It was found best to relate the physical constants to the temperature
of the flow. The tube diameter was chosen as the governing
dimension, and the rate of flow was related to the narrowest section
in the bundle in the direction of the flow. Then in the above
equation, for all tube bundles the value of $m = 0.60$. The
influence of the physical properties of the liquid and the change
of these with temperature were well accounted for by making
$n = 0.36$. Depending on the tube pitch in the two directions,
$c = 0.35$ or 0.40. The tests showed that heat transfer was
stabilised in closely-packed bundles beginning with the third row.
The total resistance of the tube bundles was determined. The
resistance was found to be proportional to the number of the
narrowest constrictions (z'). On the basis of the experimental

Card 2/4

87759.

The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles in Honeycomb Arrangement in a Cross-flow of Liquid

data and the test results of other authors, the following formulae are recommended in the range of Reynolds numbers from 1000 to 7000:

$$Eu = z' \frac{0.71}{(a-1)^{0.33}} Re^{-0.15} \qquad (3)$$

and in the range of Reynolds numbers from 7000 to 200 000:

$$Eu = z' \frac{2.6}{(a-1)^{0.25}} Re^{-0.29} \qquad (4)$$

These results are compared with those of other authors and agreement is considered to be satisfactory. The effectiveness of heat exchange is then defined as the ratio of the amount of thermal energy transmitted to the energy expended in overcoming resistance. This is related to isothermal flow; an empirical equation is given. Calculations from this equation show that closely-packed Card 3/4

87759

S/096/61/000/002/012/014
E194/E155

The Heat Transfer and Resistance of Tube Bundles in Honeycomb
Arrangement in a Cross-flow of Liquid

tube bundles are the most efficient, i.e. the effectiveness of
heat transfer increases as the transverse and longitudinal tube
pitches are reduced. The effectiveness of heat transfer is also
increased by reducing the rate of flow, though this will of
course increase the size of heat exchangers and economic designs
must take account of both capital and running costs.

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki, AN
Litovskoy SSR
(Electrotechnical and Power Institute, AS Latvian SSR)

Card 4/4

88270

24.1800
11, 9200

S/170/61/004/001/009/020
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Zhukauskas, A. A., Shlanchyauskas, A. A., Yaronis, E. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Ultrasonic Waves on Heat
             Exchange of Bodies in Fluids

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 1,
             pp. 58-62

TEXT: In order to explain the effect produced by ultrasound upon the heat
exchange in fluids, experimental investigations in the case of free and
enforced convection in water and transformer oil were carried out. In a
container, two electrocalorimeter tubes were installed. In this container,
acoustic wind was generated by an ultrasonic emitter (610, 697, and
27 kc/sec), by which the heat exchange was improved. With free convection,
the heat exchange increase in water is ascribed to the effect of the
acoustic wind, because the heat exchange depends in a high degree on the
direction of the acoustic wind. In transformer oil, the acoustic wind is
low, and the increase of the heat exchange is explained by means of micro-
flows on the tube wall. Further, the heat exchange was investigated as a

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Effect of Ultrasonic   S/170/61/004/001/009/020
Waves on Heat Exchange of Bodies in Fluids   B019/B056

function of temperature gradient and intensity of the wave field. From a
graphical representation of the results obtained it may be seen that with
increasing intensity of the wave field, the heat exchange increases. With
an ultrasonic intensity of 1.9 watts/cm^2, the heat exchange is greater by
a factor of 2.8 in water, and 2.0 in oil than without ultrasound. The
effect produced by ultrasonics upon the heat exchange in the case of the
enforced flow, was investigated by means of the hydraulic installation
on 12 and 19 mm tubes and plates of 0.65 and 10.0 mm thickness. The flow
velocities were within the range of 0.07 - 7 m/sec and were perpendicular-
ly directed to the tubes or plates. As it turned out, the ultrasonic in-
tensity increases the heat exchange, whereas an increase of the flow
velocity reduces the improvement of the heat exchange caused by ultra-
sonics. Calculation according to data obtained at 697 kc/sec showed that
the improvement of the heat exchange with ultrasonics is due to an in-
crease of the microturbulence. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR, g.
               Kaunas (Institute of Power Engineering and Electric Engineer-
               ing of the AS Litovskaya SSR, Kaunas)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1960
Card 2/2

YARONIS, E.P.; SHLANCHAUSKAS, A.A.; ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on heat transfer by solids in fluids.
Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:231-234 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Heat--Transmission) (Ultrasonic waves)

SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A.A. [Slanciauskas, A.]; ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A. [Zukauskas, A.]

Investigation of heat emission and frictional drag in a
staggered pencil of tubes for Reynolds numbers up to 1.2×10^6.
Liet ak darbai B no.4:197-200 '61.

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

S/236/62/000/004/008/009
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Shlanchyauskas, A. A. and Zhukauskas, A. A.

TITLE: Choice of determining velocity and the effect of turbulizing properties of the front row on heat loss in pipe sets

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR. Trudy. Seriya B. no. 4, 1962, 157-161

TEXT: The authors introduce the notion of determining velocity which is the mean integral value along the length of the pipe

$$w = 1/d \int_{-d/2}^{+d/2} w(x)dx \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/2

Choice of determining ...   S/236/62/000/004/008/009
                                             D234/D308

where x coincides with the direction of flow. This makes it possible
to compare the heat loss of pipe sets of different configurations,
showing that the heat loss of a pipe in a set can exceed that of an
isolated pipe, by not more than 74%. The difference of heat loss of
a pipe in sets of different configurations can reach 50%. The in-
crease of heat loss in sets is essentially due to turbulizing pro-
perties of the front row and increases with decrease of longitudinal
spacing. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektroniki AN Litovskoy SSR
               (Institute of Power and Electrical Technology AS Li-
               thuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A

AID Nr. 989-15   13 June

HEAT EXCHANGE IN BOUNDARY LAYER (USSR)

Šlančiauskas, A., J. Žiugžda, and A. Žukauskas. Mokslas ir technika, no. 4,
1963, 34-35.   S/253/63/000/004/001/001

Relationships for calculating heat exchange when the properties of a fluid are
changing have been derived by measuring the velocity and temperature fields in
the boundary layer over a heated and cooled plate in oil and water jets. Pre-
cision instruments such as pneumometric tubes, microthermocouples, and semi-
conductor velocity gages were used. The plate was heated by a unipolar dc cur-
rent generator producing a current of 20,000 amp and was cooled by water.
The results show that when the temperature difference is large the velocity field
is distorted for both laminar and turbulent flows: during heating the velocity
close to the wall increases and during cooling decreases. This distortion is the
main reason that the heat exchange varies by 50% and more in comparison with
constant flow properties. The velocity and temperature fields calculated by the
formulas derived are in good agreement with experimental values.   [JA]

Card 1/1

MIRA VIRBUS, R.R. [Vyrbus, R.]; ... [Povilaitis, R.]

selection of the determining velocity, and the deviating effect on heat transfer exerted by the front row in a bank of tubes. Trudy AM Lit. SSR Ser. B no.4:157-161 '62.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

ZHYUGZHDA, I.I. [Ziugzda, J.]; MAKARYAVICHYUS, V.I. [Makarevicius, V.];
SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A.A. [Slanciauskas, A.]; AMBRAZYAVICHYUS, A.B.
[Ambrazevicius, A.]; EYDUKYAVICHYUS, P.I. [Eidukevicius, P.];
ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A. [Zukauskas, A.]

Speed and temperature distribution in the turbulent boundary
layer on a plate. Trudy AN Lit. SSR Ser. B no.3:99-105 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

ZHUKAUSKAS, A.A. [Zukauskas, A.]: SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A.A. [Slanciauskas, A.]

Calculating a turbulent boundary layer taking into consideration the variability of physical parameters of a fluid. Trudy AN Lit. SSR Ser. B no.3:107-112 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

ZHUKAUSKAS, A. A.; SHLANCHYAUSKAS, A. A.; MAKARYAVICHYUS, V. Yu.; AMBRAZYAVICHYUS, A. B.

"Determination of interaction between velocity and temperature fields in a boundary layer with variable viscosity."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf cn Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Power Engineering, AS LitSSR.

L 50540-65   EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(l)   Pd-1
ACCESSION NR: AP5009171   JR/0236/65/000/001/0129/0131

AUTHOR: Ulinskas, R. (Ulinskas, R. V.); Slanciauskas, A. (Shlanchyauskas, A. A.);
Zukauskas, A. (Zhukauskas, A. A.)

TITLE: Determination of the velocity of liquid flow at the wall of a channel

SOURCE: AN LitSSR Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye,
geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 1, 1965, 129-131

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, velocity distribution, channel flow, hydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: The velocities of a steady flow of glycerol at the wall of a channel
were determined by an optical method at room temperature, using a microscope and
fine (5μ) suspended particles of fireclay. Parallel light was used to illuminate
the particles. The velocity of the flow was determined photographically from the
diameter of the field of view of the microscope and from the time required for
the particle to traverse this field. The walls of the channel were transparent
(made of organic glass); the channel was vertical and measured 9.5 x 12.4 mm. As
can be seen from Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, which shows results pertaining to an
average velocity of 2.1×10^{-4} m/sec, the experimental results for the velocity
distribution are in good agreement with the theoretical finding that the velocity
of the particles located at the wall is equal to zero. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.
Card 1/3

L 50540-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009171

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences,
Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jul64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 50540-65
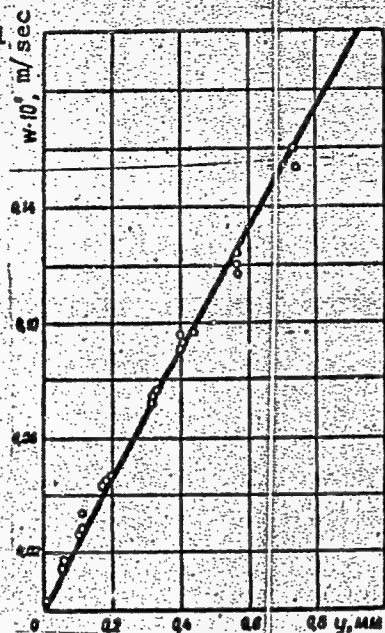ACCESSION NR: AP5009171   ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1.   Velocity distribution at the wall. Points correspond to experimental data; the curve shows the theoretical relationship according to Schlichting.
Card 3/3

L 24404-66   EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(1)   WW/DJ/GS

ACC NR: AT6006922   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0365/0368

AUTHOR: Zhukauskas, A. A.; Shlenchyauskas, A. A.; Makaryavichyus, V. I.;
Ambrazyavichyus, A. B.

ORG: Power and Electrotechnical Institute AN LitSSR (Institut
energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN LitSSR)

TITLE: Determination of the interaction of the velocity and temperature
fields in a boundary layer with variable viscosity

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri
vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer.
v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid
and gas glows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 365-368

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer theory, fluid viscosity, turbulent heat
transfer

ABSTRACT: In the given case, the relationship between the temperature
field and the velocities is expressed in the form of the integral:

$$\theta = \frac{q_w w_{x\,max}}{(t_f - t_w)\tau_w} \int_0^\varphi \frac{Pr(1 + \varepsilon_\tau/\nu)\frac{q/q_w}{\tau/\tau_w}}{c_p[1 + Pr\,\varepsilon_q/\varepsilon_\tau(\varepsilon_\tau/\nu)]} d\varphi.$$

Card 1/2

L 24404-66

ACC NR: AT6006922

which is obtained on the basis of general assumptions on the tangential stress and the heat flux in turbulent transfer

$$\tau = (\mu + \rho e_\tau) \frac{dw_x}{dy}$$

$$q = (\lambda + \rho c_p e_q) \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}$$

Experiments were made to determine the distribution of the velocities and the temperatures in the boundary layer on a plate. The experiments were carried out under isothermal conditions, with heating and cooling water and of transformer oil," in a Reynolds number range from 3×10^5 to 6×10^6. Curves are given showing the resulting deformation of the velocity field under heat transfer conditions, and the turbulent velocity profiles with heating of the liquid. A final curve shows the results of a calculation of the temperature profile in transformer oil, with and without taking into account the change in viscosity. By taking the change of viscosity into account good agreement is obtained between experimental and theoretical data. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 JVP

L 40675-65   EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)   Pf-4/
Pu-4   ES/WW/JD/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5005406   Z/0065/65/000/001/0020/0033

AUTHOR: Slancar, F.; Shlantsar, F.

TITLE: Structural changes in uranium due to thermal cycles

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1965, 20-33

TOPIC TAGS: uranium structure, uranium heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment, grain
polygonization, boundary slip, uranium wire, uranium cyanate inclusion, reactor fuel

ABSTRACT: After criticizing previous studies on the structural changes in uranium under
cyclic heat treatment, the present paper describes experimental tests on 99.82 % pure
U specimens — 4mm diameter extruded wire, 4.15mm diameter forged wire, and shapes
30 mm in diameter. The first two types were heat treated at 720 C, quenched in water
and then annealed at 500 C for two hours. They were then examined for internal slip and
twinning, boundary slip, grain polygonization, and micro cracks. Methods of preparing
metallographic samples of each type of test material are described, including electrolytic
polishing, ion bombardment, and buffing with diamond paste, all conducted in apparatus
developed at the CSAV Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu (Nuclear Research Institute). Structural
changes were studied with a heat microscope (modified at the same institute) over a range

Card 1/2

L 40676-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005406

from 80 to 550C, maintained for 13 minutes and followed by quenching in oil for two minutes. The heat cycles were arranged in a special apparatus in which the temperature rose from 50 to 550 C in 12 minutes, with the maximum maintained for 10 minutes. The results are given in a series of metallographic photomicrographs and show that coarse-grained U is highly deformed in each time cycle, but fine grained metal shows no discernible deformation. Boundary slip was very noticeable in fine-grained U. Grain polygonization occurred equally in both 90 μ and 70 μ average grain sizes, which are most widely used in reactors, and increased through 800 time cycles, but the grain size did not change from that point up to 2000 cycles. Micro cracks were found to originate in occlusions of U(OCN) and spread to the grain boundary, than progressed between grains. These cracks lengthened as the time cycles increased, and formed dense networks after 1600 or 2000 cycles. Orig. art. has: 18 photomicrographs, 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV, Rez near Prague (Nuclear Research Institute, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, MM

NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/016/021/043
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Vershinina, V. V., Shlapak, G. A.

TITLE: Testing a technique for producing a porous clay filler from slates at an industrial testing plant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 379, abstract 16K384 (Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, v. XI, 1961, 130-134)

TEXT: A technique was worked out for producing a porous clay filler from the carbonaceous clay slates of Eastern Kazakhstan at an industrial testing plant (diagram). Tests were carried out on slates from seven deposits with the following chemical composition (in %): SiO_2 57.62-63.60, Al_2O_3 13.9-21.48, Fe_2O_3 3.19-7.66, CaO 1.00-5.20, MgO 1.54-4.40, R_2O 3.00-5.00, H_2O 0.35-0.66, calcining losses 3.20-7.58. The swelling temperature of the slates ranged from 1150 to 1190°C. The porous clay filler was produced with an apparent density of 0.4-0.7 g/cm^3, which

Card 1/2

SHLAPAK, G.D.

Feeding of starlings during the nesting period. Zool.zhur. 40
no.7:1106-1108 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Preserve-Hunting Management of Azov-Sivash.
   (Azov-Sivash Preserve—Starlings)   (Birds—Food)

SHLAPAK, P. T., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Amyloidosis of the internal organs in primary and postprimary tuberculosis." L'vov, 1958. 16 pp (L'vov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 16-58, 124)

-121-

SHLAPAK, F.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Diagnostic significance of the Congo red test in general amyloidosis in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Pat., klin. i teraptub. no.8:255-258 '58.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz L'vovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza.
        (TUBERCULOSIS)   (AMYLOIDOSIS)   (CONGO RED)

SHLAPAK, P.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Amyloidosis of the internal organs in primary and postprimary tuberculosis. Pat.,klin.i terap.tub. no.8:259-262 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz L'vovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza.

(TUBERCULOSIS)   (AMYLOIDOSIS)

SHLAPAK, P.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Amyloidosis in pulmonary tuberculosis treated with antibacterial
preparations and various forms of collapse therapy [with summary
in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.2:62-66 '58   (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz L'vovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. G.I. Chemeris, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.T. Stukalo)
           (AMYLOIDOSIS, etiol. and pathogen.
               PAS, isoniazid & streptomycin ther. & collapse ther.
               of pulm. tuberc. (Rus))
           (TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
               isoniazid, PAS, streptomyci & collapse ther. causing
               amyloidosis (Rus))

SHLAPAK, P.T. (L'vov)

Detection of early and generalized disseminated amyloidosis. Arkh.pat.
21 no.2:62-65 '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz L'vovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. - G.I. Chemeris, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.T. Stukalo)
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.I. Pal'chevskiy)
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
            (AMYLOIDOSIS, diagnosis,
                 early generalized disseminated forms (Rus))

SHLAPAKOV, I.I., Cand Med Sci--(diss) " Effect of Avitaminosis A upon the origin and course of Friedländer pneumonia in white rats. (Experimental study), Len, 1958. 13 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Len Sanitary--Hygienic Med Inst), 200 copies (KL,30-58,134)

SHLAPAKOV, I.I.

Effect of avitaminosis A on the appearance and course of
Friendlander's pneumonia in white rats [with summary in English].
Trudy LSGMI 41:231-244 '58   (MIRA 11:11)
            (PNEUMONIA, exper.
                    eff. of avitaminosis A on appearance & pathogen
                    of Friendlander's pneumonia in rats (Rus))
            (VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY, exper.
                    eff. on appearance & pathogen of Friendlander
                    pneumonia in rats (Rus))

SHLAPAKOV, I. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Intensification of the removal of

coal and increasing the productivity of labor in cleaning work in the Moscow

Basin". Moscow, 1958. 17 pp (Main Admin of Sci Res and Design Organizations

of the Gosplan USSR, All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst VUGI), 150 copies (KL, No 13,

1959, 108)

KRYUGER, Georgiy L'vovich; SHLAPAKOV, Nikolay Petrovich; PESTRYAKOV,
A.I., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Catalog of spare parts for cotton growing machinery] Katalog
zapasnykh chastei k mashinam po vozdelyvaniiu khlopchatnika.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 91 p.   (MIRA 13:2)
    (Agricultural machinery—Catalogs) (Cotton growing)

BEL'CHENKO, D.I., kand.med.nauk; SHLAPAKOV, V.V., student IV kursa

Changes in the lipoproteins of the blood serum of feverish
animals. Trudy KGMI no.10:172-173 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent
R.N.Shastin) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHLAPAKOV, Ya.S.; GOROBURDO, S.A.

Design of spherical maltese-cross mechanisms. Stan.i
instr. 31 no.3:18-22 Mr '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
                (Gearing)

SHLAPIN, V.I.

Shlapin, V.I. "Camellia cultures in Leningrad," Byulleten' Glav. botan.
sada, Issue 1, 1948, p. 76-78

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

SHLAPIN, V. I.

Sr. Horticulturist, Main Botanical Gardens, Botanical Inst. im. V. L. Komarov, Dept.
Biol. Sci., Leningrad, -cl948-. "Culture of Cineraria, " Priroda, No. 10, 1948.

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.L.; KOPYLOVA, V.P.; SHLAPKO, A.Ya.;
    BUTORIN, K.K.

Experimental extraction of calcium carbide by fusion from limestones
of the Ust-Anga deposit of the Irkutsk Province. Trudy Vost.-Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.25:138-143 '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
                    (Calcium carbide)

V.Ya

USSR/Medicine - Trauma   May 1947
    Medicine - Penicillin

"Use of Penicillin in the Debridement of Wounds,"
Y. Shlapoberskiy, 7 pp

"Gospital Delo" No 5

It is concluded that the use of penicillin in the
debridement of wounds was justified. Its use in
peacetime leads in many cases to immediate healing,
lessening of inflammation, and quicker recovery.
For heavy wounds, a combined method of local
general application of penicillin is recommended.

                                   14T34

SHLAPOBERSIY, V. YA.

"Penitsillin v khirurgii (Penicillin in Surgery), Medgiz, 1948

SHAPOBERSKIY PROF. U. YA.

PA 21/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin, Effects   Jul 48
    Medicine - Penicillin, Therapy

"Penicillin and Its Use," Prof U. Yu.
Shlapoberskiy, 3½ pp

"Fel'dsher i Akusherka" No 7

Treats subject under following: history of problem,
physical and chemical properties of penicillin,
antibacterial properties of penicillin, action
of penicillin on microoorganisms, absorption
and distribution of pencillin in the organism
and its elimination, method of use, and secondary
effects and complications in pencillin treatment.
                                        21/49T58

PA 22/49T56

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V. A. Prof

UBSR/Medicine - Penicillin   Aug 48
    Medicine - Surgery

"The Use of Penicillin in Surgical Practice,"
Prof V. A. Shlapoberskiy, 5¼ pp

"Fel'dsher i Akusherka" No 8

Continuation of article in "Fel'dsher i Akusherk
No 7 (see 21/49T58). Discusses use of penicillin
cases of sepsis, osteomyelitis, arthroempyesis,
anaerobic infection, infected wounds, abscesses
and phlegma, carbuncles, furuncles, pulmonary
suppurations, and initial treatment of wounds.

22/49T56

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V. YA. PROF.   FA 18/49T40

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin   · ·   Nov 48
    Medicine - Diseases

"Changes in the Clinical Aspects of Diseases Due
to the Action of Penicillin Therapy and Some
Practical Conclusions Obtained From These Observa-
tions," Prof V. Ya. Shlapoberskiy, Hosp Surg Clinic,
Second Moscow State Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 5½ pp

"Khirurgiya" No 11

Presents four case histories. Stresses importance of
using great care when administering penicillin to
patients afflicted with suppurative processes in
internal organs, post-operational complications, etc.

18/49T40

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V. I.

DYSKIN, I. V., SHLAPOBERSKII, V. I.

Case of neuritis of the ulnar nerve as a complication of penicillin therapy. Khirurgiia, Moskva No. 6, June 50. p. 74-5

1. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic (Director—Honored Worker in Science Prof. V. S. Levit), Second Moscow State Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

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Surgical sepsis; clinical aspects and treatment. Moskva, 1952. 195 p. (Biblioteka prakticheskoga vracha)

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Penicillin therapy of suppurative processes of the abdominal cavity
and certain data on the effect of penicillin on the course of disease.
Khirurgiia, Moskva no.3:39-49 Mar 1952.   (CLML 22:1)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic (Director -- Honored
Worker in Science Prof. V. S. Levit) of the Therapeutic Faculty of
Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

SHLAPOBERSSKIY, V. Ya., Prof. (Moscow)

Review of Razvitiye khirurgicheskogo obezbolivaniya v Rossii i SSSR
[Development of Surgical Anesthesia in Russia and the USSR] by I. S.
Zhorov. Published by the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. Moscow,
1951, 174 pages. In Khirurgiya, No. 10, Oct 1952, pp. 85-87. (CIML 23:3)

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Surgery

"Penicillin in surgery." Vest. khir. 72 no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V. Ya., professor; POLIKANOVA, R.B.

Resection for exclusion of the stomach in hard-to-remove
ulcers of the duodenum. Khirurgiia no.7:22-25 Jl '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo
fakul'teta (dir. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki V.S.Levit)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
    (STOMACH, surg.)
    (PEPTIC ULCER, surg.
        resection of stomach in hart-to-remove ulcers of
        duodenum)